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NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 3

THE ELIZABETH-CITY

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THE STAR

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Mr. Edwards' Address—*Concluded.*

Another fact, in confirmation of my statement, is, that one of the two Receivers who had been directed to make their deposites in the Bank of Edwardsville, was ordered to make his elsewhere. But, under what pretext, I do not know, nor do I recollect ever to have heard; probably, however, under some one, equally calculated to disguise the real motive, as the giving of directions, without acknowledging the receipt of the letter that produced them.

It will not, I persuade myself, be considered a trifling corroboration of my statement, that it was not made to the committee for the first time; but that, in a private correspondence between Mr. Crawford and myself, more than twelve months before my examination by the committee, I had asserted the same facts substantially to himself.

In my letter to him of the 9th February, 1822, (which I would not venture to refer to, if I had not his answer to it,) I say, "I beg leave most respectfully to suggest, that it would be but an act of justice to me to present my publication of 1819, in which I declared I would be no longer responsible for the bank (of Edwardsville) in any way whatever. This publication was contained in the St. Louis Enquirer, which I believe you took at that time. It was also contained in a paper which I forwarded to you myself. *And it was enclosed, and referred to, in a letter from Col. Stephenson, the President of the Bank, (and the Receiver also) to you, which letter, he informed me had been answered.*—Since the fall of 1819, my connexion with that bank has entirely ceased, except that I am a stockholder in it, without, however, ever having borrowed one cent from it."

In my letter to Mr. Crawford, of 14th February, 1822, I say to him, "I must, however, say, sir, that, as the information in the Treasury Department, relative to my original recommendation of the Bank of Edwardsville, has, for some time past, been distinctly understood, & freely used at this place, (Washington) I can but consider it somewhat unfortunate for me, that *other communications in the Department*, which ought to have terminated all responsibility on my part, have not been equally known. That I was the cause of the deposites being made there, in the first instance, I freely acknowledge. But, that I unequivocally declared, I would not be held responsible for that, or any other bank, in any way whatever, after the fall of 1819; that *you were notified thereof in due time;* that the deposites have not been continued there, in consequence of my recommendation since that period; and that the bank was then in a good situation, I may, I think, according to my present impressions, fairly insist upon.—And, if so, the partial information, now in circulation, at this place, is not calculated to do me that justice, which, I hope, I have a right to expect from your magnanimity. It would, therefore, afford me great pleasure, I assure you, sir, that the whole of my conduct, in relation to that business, should be so fully known as to be no longer misunderstood."

The first of these letters was written five days before his report of the 14th February, 1822. The second bears the same date of the latter. They must both, therefore, have been written before any charge of suppressions had been made, or suggested.

Had the existence of the Receiver's letter been denied, or the slightest intimation of questioning it, been given, at the time it was thus asserted, I could, and would, have proved every fact contained in my statement in regard to it, by that gentleman himself. But he is now dead. Mr. Crawford knew this, before he made the report in question,—and dead men cannot contradict living ones.

No one can read the interrogatories that were put to me, by the committee, and believe that Mr. Crawford was not well informed of my testimony, before the date of his letter to the chairman of the same committee, which was eleven days later than my examination. From the nature of the inquiries which he was then called upon to answer, they afforded as suitable an occasion, as the one he has selected, for questioning my credibility. Why, then, has he so long postponed it? One thing is certain, it never could have been undertaken with greater hopes of success, than when it was supposed I should have no opportunity of defending myself.

I will now submit to your honorable body a few remarks, to shew that the negative statements of Mr. Crawford, and his "officers of the Treasury Department," however confidently relied upon by him for my total overthrow, are too inconclusive for his purpose.

You have been informed by him, that, previous to the calls for his correspondence with the local banks, which were made the depositories of public money, it had been usual to refer all such calls to Mr. Jones, his chief clerk, but that, in these cases, *another clerk* had been selected to collect the letters, &c. which were called for. Why this change was made, at that particular juncture, (being wholly unaccounted for by Mr. Crawford,) is left to conjecture. Was Mr. Jones incompetent to the discharge of this duty? The very station he holds in the Department forbids such a supposition. Had he proved himself unworthy of confidence? If so, he could not have retained his station; and such is acknowledged to be his stern, unyielding, inflexible integrity, that no one could have supposed him capable of a subserviency in any *unfair purpose*. I confess I regret that the change was made: for, had it not been, I cannot resist the belief, that I should have been spared much of the labor of this vindication. But, without yielding to unavailing regrets, I must be content to take things as I find them. I, therefore, proceed to examine the testimony that is offered against me.

This is substantially, 1st. That no such letter from the Receiver [as that mentioned in my examination] is to be found in the files of the Department. 2. That the officers employed in it have no recollection of the receipt of such a letter. And 3. That the records of the Department do not show that it was answered.

Supposing it to be true, that this letter cannot be found "in the files of the Department," it by no means proves that it was not received by Mr. Crawford.

This is not the first occasion on which I have had to regret that a letter received by him could not be found, when it became necessary for my defence.

Finding mys lf grossly misrepresented in relation to a letter I had written to him, and being determined to vindicate myself against the insinuations that were predicated upon it, I wrote to him on the 5th Jan. 1821, requesting a copy of it. In his reply, dated 10th January, 1821, he says, "The letter which you have described in yours of the 5th instant, has been sought for in vain. Mr Jones states that, according to the best of his recollection, he considered it not of a description to go on the files, snd that consequently it was not filed. If this recollection is correct, it accounts for the absence of the letter from the files, and for its being lost or mislaid." My letter being thus disposed of, Mr. Crawford, in his answer, impliedly repeated one of the insinuations above referred to. This was promptly repelled by me; and, since then, I have heard no more on that subject.

From this case alone, it might not be unreasonable to presume that some similar disposition may have been made of the letter now in question. But, with every motive to make such an assertion, Mr. Crawford has not ventured to say he did not receive this letter. It will not be difficult to shew that other letters, of infinitely more importance, have been received by him, about which, it might be truly said, "no such letters are to be found in the files of the Department." He has sometimes another depository for them in which the letter mentioned in my examination may also have been placed. It may have been addressed to him "without the addition of Secretary of the Treasury," which we have seen gravely insisted on as giving him a right to consider any letter as "a private paper," though exclusively relating to matters of official duty. Or he may have "considered it not of a description to go on the files;" and thus may "its absence from the files," or "its being lost or mislaid," be very naturally accounted for, according to the *practices* of the Department.

The probability of this supposition is greatly strengthened by the following case:

Between 1816 and the 31st December, 1819, he received important communications on the subject of the illicit introduction of a large number of African slaves into the United States, which strongly implicated one of his particular friends. By a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the last mentioned date, he was directed to lay before the House copies of such communications as he had received since 1816, and *such information as he possessed*, in relation to the illicit introduction of slaves into the United States. But, notwithstanding this positive call upon him, I assert, and I challenge investigation, that he did withhold letters and information upon this subject, implicating his friend, which ought to have been communicated to the House, and some of which, he did not even permit "to go on the files of the Department." Of course, it might be very truly said of them, "that no such letters are to found on the files of the Department; that the officers employed in it have no collection of the receipt of them;" for, having been deposited in his own private bureau those officers could have no means of ascertaining the fact, and the very motives for withholding them from the files, would render fruitless all attempts to find "*answers*" to them "by an examination of the records of the Department." And yet, there is no doubt of their having been received, and the strongest probability that they were answered also. If the authority of the House of Representatives was not sufficient to obtain their production, the non-production of the letter of the Receiver at Edwardsville ought not to excite a moment's surprize.

But, it also appears that he, and his "officers of the Treasury Department," have not been able to find a great number of other letters, and even some of his own official ones, when required by other calls of the House; or, if they could have been found, they were suppressed. Of, this, the documents furnished by himself afford both abundant and conclusive proof. Many instances might be stated. For the sake of brevity, I will allude to a few of them only.

Several cases of this kind are presented by the correspondence with the Bank of Huntsville. I will refer to but one of them. This is too conclusive for any artifice to elude it; and it requires but a bare inspection of the documents themselves to be convinced of it.

In his letter L. No. 7, to the President of the Bank of Huntsville, dated the 30th July, 1819, he says, "You will perceive, by the contents of MY LETTER OF THE 9th INSTANT, that the failure of the Nashville Bank, and its offices, was, *at that time*, known to this Department. It was *then* foreseen that the Bank of Huntsville could not fail to be injuriously affected by that event, and by others of a similar nature, which were *then* anticipated. * * * * * * * * * The reasons stated in MY LETTER OF THE 9th INSTANT, in favor of the prompt adoption, by the bank, of the measures necessary *to the transfer of the public money* in the possession of the bank, beyond the permanent deposite, remain unimpaired."

This *letter, of the 9th July*, 1819, is also referred to in letter L. No. 8, from the President of the Bank of Humsville, dated September, 1819. Yet this same LETTER OF THE 9th INSTANT, whose "relevancy to the "subject matter of the call" admits of no question, "was not to be found on the files "of the department," or it was purposely suppressed, for it has not been communicated.

By an examination of the documents No. 66 and No. 119, it will be seen that more than half the correspondence with the Bank of Missouri, though called for by a resolution of the House, had been suppressed. The importance and very delicate import of a few of these letters, will be noticed presently, in connexion with another subject.

But, though there were two calls in this case, either of which rendered it the duty of Mr. Crawford to have transmitted *all* the correspondence; and though, in answering the second call, he expressly stated that he *had* transmitted "*all* the correspondence required by the resolution, except two letters from the Receiver at St. Louis, which were of a confidential nature," yet, your honorable body will find very strong reasons to doubt the correctness of this statement, and I shall be much surprized if the third call, with which he has so tardily complied, has been sufficient to draw from him *all* the correspondence, even with the Bank of Missouri.—The omission of letters, addressed to the department, might be accounted for on the supposition that they might have miscarried.—But this is a casualty to which the letters, or copies of the letters, of the Secretary himself, which should always remain in the department, are not liable. They may, however, sometimes disappear, as the letter of the Receiver at Edwardsville seems to have done.—If not, it will be difficult to account for the absence of a letter of the 30th July, 1819, which is presumed to have been addressed by Mr. Crawford to the Bank of Missouri, upon the authority of a report of a committee of the Legislature of Missouri, at its session in 1822.

This was a committee appointed to examine into the concerns of the Bank of Missouri.—Mr. Crawford's letters to that Bank were submitted to the inspection of the committee, and the report, which I have the honor herewith to transmit, (11) contains extracts from several of them, among which is one from his letter of 30th July, 1819, of which enough appears to prove that it was embraced by the call, and ought to have been communicated, unless, indeed, it is a mere fabrication by the committee, for which no imaginable motive can be perceived.

I have not time to dwell upon several curious particulars that are disclosed by this report. I beg leave, however, to refer your honorable body to the contract with the Bank of Missouri, as therein set forth. An inspection of it will enable you to decide at once whether it is correctly represented in Mr. Crawford's report of it, and whether he had

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This, I presume, I may fairly demonstrate by shewing that his memory has been extremely treacherous, in other instances, of far greater consequence. For this purpose, I beg leave, in the first place, to call the attention of your honorable body to *his* oath, before the committee.

Regardless of the salutary admonitions of the proverb "of the glass windows," he has treated my oath somewhat freely, and he can have no reasonable cause to complain if *his own* shall undergo a slight investigation.

On *his* examination before the committee, he says, "*I never sanctioned the omission of* ANY PART *of the correspondence.*"

Now let us hear Mr. Dickins, his *confidential* clerk. On the examination of this gentleman before the same Committee, *he* says, "It is the general direction of the Secretary, when information is called for, to give *every thing* that relates to the subject. When the call was made, I looked over *all* the papers, *filed* and *unfiled*, relating to the subject.—The papers, after selected, are laid before the Secretary; and *in this case*, he directed me to collect *every thing* in the office relating to the subject. *They* were selected and *submitted to his inspection.* In this case, from the urgency of it, I took the *original and rough drafts.* The papers remained some time before the Secretary, while he was making the report, after I gave them to him, and before *he* communicated to the House."

Let it be recollected that Mr. Dickins is one of Mr Crawford's witnesses against me, and enjoys his highest confidence. Now, if, this gentleman swears the truth, I would ask, how it could have happened that so many letters of the correspondence with the Banks of Huntsville and Missouri alone, were suppressed, without Mr. Crawford's *sanction?*

The document, No. 119, before referred to, most indisputably proves that upwards of twenty letters of the correspondence with the latter bank were suppressed, on the first call for them; and that these very letters were "*in the office.*" If, then, Mr. Dickins did collect, and lay before Mr Crawford, "*all* the papers, *filed* and *unfiled*, relating to the subject," which he was so strictly ordered to do, and swears he did; by whom could the suppression of so great a portion of the correspondence with the Bank of Missouri have been effected? If not by Mr. Crawford, his own statement shows that it *must have been done* by Mr. Dickins. To permit so flagrant a breach of trust and confidence to pass with impunity, is to *sanction it.* If this suppression escaped Mr. Crawford's notice, *when* he answered the first call for those letters, he *could not* have been ignorant of it, *when* he shortly afterwards complied with the second call, by transmitting *the very letters* that had been suppressed. Yet, we have never heard that Mr. Dickins has been punished, in any manner whatever; and from the relation in which these gentlemen stand to each other, it cannot be presumed that he has been even blamed.

Again: Mr. Crawford, in his testimony, says, "It is usual when resolutions require information which the records or files of the office afford, to send copies; but when there is a press of business, the ORIGINALS are sometimes sent, *as in the present case.*"

Thus, it appears, from the oaths of these two gentlemen, that Mr. Dickins delivered *all* the "originals and rough drafts" to Mr. Crawford; and that the latter sent *them all* to the House. No one therefore could reasonably expect to find COPIES among them. Yet, upon an examination of the correspondence with the Huntsville Bank alone, it will be found that about one third of the pages it occupies, and more than that proportion of the letters, are given as EXTRACTS.—These, surely, can not be ORIGINALS, unless Mr. Crawford and the President of the Bank of Huntsville were in the habit of sending EXTRACTS of their own letters to each other—a novelty that can scarcely be believed to have occurred.

But, besides the striking variance between Mr. Crawford's statement, of having sent the *originals* to the House, and the fact of this case, the transformation of those *originals* into *extracts*, requires explanation, at least. It is difficult to conjecture any motive for sending these *extracts*, instead of the *originals*, unless, it was for the purpose of *omitting* and withholding something which the latter contained; and if Mr. Crawford "*never* sanctioned the *omission* of ANY PART of the correspondence," by whom, and with what

ters that would have detected their inaccura-
ies, I do not deem it necessary to insist tha
they prove any thing more than a greater de-
ree of forgetfulness and inadvertence, than
o have forgot or overlooked such a trifling
fair as the letter mentioned in my examina-
on. If they were intentional, it would prove
statement made against me so much the
s entitled to credit.

In making deposites in the local Banks of
uisville, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, and of the
strict of Columbia, (in all of which places
anches of the Bank of the United States
re established,) and, in some instances,
ntinuing those deposites for years in suc-
ssion, without making any report thereof to
ongress, Mr. Crawford must have forgot,
or a very long time, indeed, and on a great
ariety of occasions, both the letter and inten-
tion of the following section in the law estab-
lishing the Bank of the United States, viz:

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That the deposites of the money of the United States in places in which the said Bank or Branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or Branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall, at any time, otherwise order and direct; in which case the Secretary of the Treasury *shall immediately* lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, *immediately after the commencement of the next session*, the reasons of such order or direction."

Indeed, I am under the impression that, notwithstanding his compliance with the above requisition, on the 10th December, 1817, which proved that it was then fresh in his recollection, and though his connection with the Bank of the United States, its pressing wants, and the nature of the business he had to transact with it, were all calculated to recal his attention to that part of his duty, almost every day, he himself has, in some one of his reports, admitted that he had overlooked it through "*mere inadvertence.*"

I regret to have to say to your honorable body, that both the state of my health, and the want of time, absolutely compel me, most reluctantly, to close this investigation of Mr. Crawford's *well-timed* statement against me. In this situation, I beg leave to refer you, for further facts, of which I might, under more favorable circumstances, fairly and successfully avail myself, to a few of the publications under the signature of "A B," herewith transmitted.

Avowing myself the author of these publications, and, with the exception of a few unimportant typographical errors, and a mere verbal inaccuracy in regard to the time of a certain report's being made, re-asserting, before your honorable body, and the nation, that the facts tney allege are substantially true, I do most respectfully solicit that they may be taken as a part of, and be printed with, this communication. In order to strengthen my claim to this indulgence, combining all the rights of defence, of accusation, and of asking for investigation, which can entitle me, as a citizen of the United States, or an officer of their government, to appear before your honorable body, I do expressly state:

1. That the Honorable William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, has mismanaged the national funds.

2. That he has received a large amount of uncurrent notes from certain banks, in part discharge of their debts to the United States, contrary to the resolution of Congress of 1816.

3. That, being called on by a resolution of the House of Representatives to state the amount of uncurrent notes which he received from these banks, he has misstated it, making it less than it really was.

4. That he has, in his report to the House, misrepresented the obligations of those banks, or some one of them, at least, and predicated thereon an indefensible excuse for his conduct in receiving those uncurrent notes.

5. That he has acted illegally, in a variety of instances, by making and continuing deposites of public money in certain local banks, without making report thereof to Congress, according to law; and

6. That he has, in several instances, withheld information and letters, called for by the House, and which it was his duty to have communicated.

His Oath.—Let it speak for itself.

For specification of these statements, I offer the publications under the signature of A. B. above mentioned, and this communication; and, for proof, I offer that which they respectively refer to.

All this I do defensively; for, if the facts stated be true, no rational man can doubt that they must weaken, at least, the force of Mr. Crawford's statement against me.

I will not charge him with bad intentions in any of those acts. It is more properly the duty of others to inquire into and judge of that matter. I do not ask for an investigation of his conduct. Such a request ought more naturally to be looked for from himself. But I will say, that, if being an officer of the same government under which he holds his office, I have wilfully and maliciously misrepresented him in the six foregoing allegations, it is a misdemeanor that would prove me unworthy of the office I hold. I invite him, or any of his friends, to make this charge against me, pledging myself to waive all notice, and, with all the disadvantages of absence, to submit to an investigation thereof by either or both Houses of Congress, and to abide by the decision thereupon. If this proposition is declined, I trust we shall have no more canting about an "A. B. plot." As to myself, I fear not the consequences of any fair investigation, for I know I shall be able, whatever may be the result, to justify myself to the nation. And never having obtained any office by the slightest sacrifice of independence I never will owe the holding of one to reluctant forbearance, or the courtesy of my enemies.

I will only add, that, if any attempt should hereafter be made, *meanly* to take advantage of my absence, by those who have forborne to attack me when I could have had an opportunity of defending myself, I must beg of your honorable body, and the nation, to suspend your opinions, and to be assured that there shall be no avoidable delay in vindicating myself. I have in reserve much matter of defensive accusation, and should most certainly have invited your attention to the report concerning the Receiver of Public moneys at Huntsville, and other matters of not less importance, had time permitted.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

WHEELING, VA. APRIL 6. 1824.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Messrs. Bell & Lawrence,

I send you, for publication, the following extract of a letter, from Washington City, dated the 29th April (ult.) The writer is a responsible character; and I pledge my word (my name being written on the margin of this note; but to be used only in case of necessity) that *all which he states is founded on facts.*

A SUBSCRIBER.

"Governor or Judge Edwards, the accuser of Mr. Crawford, was formerly the Governor of Illinois. He had previously been a judge of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, and lately a Senator from Illinois. As a judge, he was remarkable for the temperate and correct manner in which he discharged his duties. His judicial opinions are frequently quoted in all the courts in the country. His general character, *as a judge and as a politician*, is inferior to few, as to ability, and equal to that of any man in the community for its consistency and purity. His private character on one point, and one only, (in regard to women,) is said to be exceptionable: but prudence should dictate forbearance, on the part of the friends of Mr. Crawford, as he is *at least equal* in purity to Mr. C. in that point of character. Judge Edwards has been so remarkable for prudence and *caution*, in his own country, that he is even believed to be, personally, a man of timid character. From all I can learn since my arrival at this place, I have not the slightest doubt that all the charges which the Judge has brought against Mr. Crawford could be fully substantiated, if any committee would wade thro' all the proofs and details necessary, which, I think, is scarcely necessary. The committee appointed is one of the highest character for talents and impartial justice; Mr. Lloyd excepted, who is a violent partizan of Mr. Crawford. He ought not to serve on the committee; but from the course he pursued, the Speaker was compelled, from parliamentary usage, to appoint him chairman.

"I do not expect a great deal in the result of this inquiry, *so far as it regards the Western Banks*, for two reasons: In the first place, Mr. Crawford himself is possessed of most of that information, which would, if made public, criminate him; and, unless the Banks volunteer testimony, which they will not of course do, it cannot be come at; for Mr. Crawford is not the kind of man to give information which would make against himself. In the next place, Mr. Crawford has had the famous Captain Richards employed, for the last year or so, in copying and *arranging* the correspondence with the Banks which has just been handed in to Congress, and, from the time occupied in answering the call of Congress, and the character of the man which I have heard, I take it for granted, he has taken good care, and great pains not only to *Russell* the correspondence, but to improve on that principle, by adopting the Treasury practice of *suppression*. This Captain copiest is the same man who was sent on by the Treasury, to *get over* and fix the Connecticut newspapers for Mr. Crawford. But who has been blown up, in that quarter, by the accidental finding of one of his "general orders" or letters. Notwithstanding the late assertion of the Intelligencer to the contrary, this gentleman has been employed for the last two or three years, *without intermission*, as a clerk, in the Treasury Department, although not born on the official Register, as such, until the publication of the national calendar for 1824, in the errata of which his name is inserted as one of the clerks of the Secretary's own office. Now, unless the committee call for all the *original* letters to the Treasury, and all the *official letter books*, of the Treasury copies, (or things said to be copies,) of which the Treasury has furnished them with, and wade through a most laborious examination and comparison of them, very little can grow out of the inquiry. Add to all this, the general wish which the committee may feel to find no one guilty, *on account of the effect it may have abroad*, on the character of our men in office, and one may form a pretty correct opinion of what may be expected from the committee, *in relation to the Western Banks.*

"There is, however, a subject on which Mr. Crawford has not NOW the power to withhold information, which must, I think, destroy all confidence in him as a faithful officer. I mean the suppression of truth he was guilty of, in withholding letters which he was called on for, and which he was in possession of, in relation to the nefarious introduction or negro speculation, in which his personal and political friend Genl. Mitchell, the Indian Agent, was the chief actor. You may recollect that the Nat. Intelligencer refused, lately, to insert communications referring to this matter. If this affair is examined into (as I presume it will be) by the committee, I cannot see how it is possible Mr. Crawford can escape the highest degree of censure and reprobation, or how Mr. Monroe can avoid dismissing him from office. If Mr. Crawford's friends should continue to sustain his friend Mitchell as a high minded, honorable and innocent man, Mr. Crawford must fall by *Mitchell's testimony*; for Genl. Mitchell, in publishing a vindication of himself, (loosing sight of the situation in which he placed Mr. Crawford,) publishes the two letters, as PUBLIC LETTERS, which Mr. Crawford suppressed from Congress and DESTROYED on the ground that they were PRIVATE letters!! If, on the other hand, they give Mitchell up, as a man whose veracity or integrity should not be relied on, they convict Mr. Crawford, in doing so, of having pertinaciously sustained a dishonorable man, against the administration and government, and of having attempted to screen him in his iniquity!!! In either case, Mr. Crawford's reputation must suffer seriously; of which his friends are fully sensible. His friends were opposed to the committee's going into an examination. They wished to make short and pleasing work of it, by reporting that the subject matter had already been examined into by two former committees, who had pronounced Mr. Crawford not guilty. But it would not go down: the present committee was not PACKED by Mr. Barbour, but IMPARTIALLY APPOINTED by Mr. Clay.—Their next effort will be to prevent the examination of any point involved in Judge Edwards' memorial and charges, except the Bank transactions. In that case, they have the originals SNUG, and, if called on for them, it is fair to presume, that, as it took about two years to furnish copies, it will take them one year to arrange and furnish the originals: in which case Congress will have adjourned, and the Presidential election decided before any of the PRECIOUS information can be exposed to the eyes of Congress or the public. In addition to the negro speculation and documents, there is an inquiry, heretofore smothered by the Treasury, in relation, I think, to the conduct of the collector at St. Marys, in Georgia, and are in relation to the receivers of public moneys at Huntsville; which, if Congress sit long enough, and committees examine into them, will prove the total unfitness of Mr. Crawford not only for the situation of President, but for any situation, in public life, which requires stern, inflexible, republican integrity."

"You, no doubt, observed the intemperate heat displayed by Mr. Crawford's friends when these matters were bro't before Congress. Wounded pidgeons are always told by their fluttering.

"Judge Edwards had fixed on a *Monday* for leaving Washington. This was notorious to all his acquaintances at Washington. A few days previous to the one he had fixed on for his departure, Mr. Dickins, the confidential friend and Clerk of Mr. Crawford, *asked Judge Edwards the question, when he left Washington.* His reply was, "next *Monday* to a certainty." On Monday, the Judge (having packed up all his baggage and papers) was waiting his final despatches from the State Department, intending to leave Washington on that day. But other engagements on the part of Mr. Adams prevented the Judge's going until *Wednesday morning.* It was on the *Tuesday* that Mr. Crawford's report (which had been withheld, for near two years from Congress) was presented; *on which day he no doubt thought the Judge was on his way to Illinois.* On Tuesday night the Judge heard of Mr. Crawford's report, but did not see an extract from it until it was sent after him by mail.—He immediately stopped, and made up his memorial, which has been presented to Congress. The explanation of his reasons for not immediately returning to Washington is evident. He could not know whether Congress would take up the subject immediately, or at this session, and acted correctly, certainly, in not assuming the responsibility of returning to Washington, having, as it is understood, a positive order to repair on his important mission immediately. My life on it, HE had no wish to avoid an investigation of his charges!! If they were not well founded, instead of being, as he is, a prudent, indeed cautious man, approaching to timidity, he would have shewn himself to be a rash and daring adversary, heedless of ruin. If the subject is *thoroughly* investigated, one or the other, Judge Edwards or Secretary Crawford, must be destroyed in public opinion. The public will be at no loss, I think, in 'guessing' the individual."

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date of their contracts," under
which, they agreed to account for the public deposites as specie.

This I do most unequivocally and positively aver to be *a misrepresentation* and an indefensible apology, and your honorable body cannot fail to be convinced of it, by adverting to the contracts themselves. I will refer to only one of them at present. The very first article of the contract with the Bank of Edwardsville, under which it received the first cent of public deposites, is in the following words, viz: "1st. That the public moneys shall be entered to the credit of the Treasurer *as cash*:" which may be seen in document No. 66, letter G. No. 1 and 2.

But, for his own opinion upon the subject, even in a case where there had been no express stipulation "to pay cash," I refer your honorable body to his letter L. No. 1, to the President of the Bank of Huntsville, dated 11th January, 1818, where it will be found that he says, "In making the Planters' and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville a place of deposite, at its particular solicitation, it was expected that the transfer of the funds which it undertook to make, would be effected in funds that circulated at par at the place where the transfer was directed. As the Receiver had been directed to receive the bills on no banks which did not discharge them in specie upon demand, it was expected that the bank would be answerable for the amount deposited in specie, or in bills which would be received as specie, at the place to which the moneys should be directed to be transferred, unless it should state the contrary."

But this is not the worst case: he has, in the same report, misstated the amount of uncurrent notes, which he did receive from those banks, *making it much less than it actually was*; and some of the *suppressed* letters in the correspondence with the Bank of Missouri will prove it.

This statement, no doubt, will surprise and astonish your honorable body; but, you will not long regard it as a proof of temerity. I shall, however, content myself with barely stating enough to carry resistless conviction to your own minds of the truth of it. None shall doubt, who will either read or hear the testimony, exhibited to you by Mr. Crawford himself.

The suppressed letters B, No. 13, from the President of the Bank of Missouri, dated 11th October, 1819, and B, No. 19, from Thomas Reddick, agent of that bank, dated 18th February, 1820, taken in connexion with Mr. Crawford's settlement with the said agent, will prove that the sum of $1,175, which he, (Mr. Crawford,) received from that bank, though artfully stated so as to disguise the fact, was composed of $290 of notes on the Franklin Bank of Alexandria, and $885 on the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.

His own suppressed letter B, No. 7, dated 29th May, 1819, contains a notification to the Bank of Missouri, of the failure of the former of these banks. And a friend has furnished me with the following extract from the files of the National Intelligencer in regard to the latter, viz: "August 28th, 1819. The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria does not redeem its notes in specie, and its notes no longer pass here currently."

The suppressed letters, B, No. 25, from himself to the President of the Bank of Missouri, dated 14th November 1820, and the President's answer B, No. 26, dated 12th, Dec. 1820, will show that he received from that bank $40,156, in notes on the Bank of Tennessee, and *its branches*, which were deposited in the Branch of the U. States' Bank, at Louisville, on the 21st of May, 1820, to meet the Treasurer's draft.

A report from Luke Lea, Pension Agent at Knoxville, to J. L. Edwards, of the Pension Office, dated 27th Jan. 1823, shows that these notes were "*mostly on the branches of the Knoxville Bank.*"

I have in my possession proof that those branches stopped payment in the summer of 1819, but I deem it unnecessary to exhibit it, as every member of the delegation in Congress, from Tennessee, as well as other members of Congress, must know that they had failed to redeem their notes in specie, long before the notes in question were received by Mr. Crawford. It is only necessary to add, that none of these notes are included in the amount of uncurrent notes reported by Mr. Crawford.

Now, though the probability that these misstatements were innocently made, is somewhat weakened by the suppression of the let-

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, May 22, 1824.

The great length of Mr. Edwards' Address to the House of Representatives, of which we give the conclusion to-day, together with the copy of a letter from Washington City to a subscriber of the Raleigh Star on the same subject, has prevented us from laying before our readers this week, the private correspondence between James Monroe President of the U. States and Gen. Andrew Jackson; as published lately in the National Intelligencer.—Of this correspondence although much has been said in most of the public prints, as well as the public mind greatly agitated for several weeks past; the utter contempt with which we had been induced to view a transaction, so mean, so base and disreputable (to Mr. Senator Lowrie and his coadjutors) as well as disgracefull to the nation, that we had decided not to notice it. Under a hope, however, as well as an ardent desire for the honor of our country, that they were only the fleeting clouds produced by a thick fog, eminating from the extreme darkness and density of such a mind as Mr. Lowrie *must possess*, and that it would only require the rays of one meridian sun to disperse them. But how different has been the result; the extreme anxiety of Mr. Lowrie to injure Gen. Jackson in the estimation of the public, and intending no doubt, thereby to advance the pretentions of Wm. H. Crawford to the Presidency, has propelled him forward, blinded by a false zeal and base infatuation, until he has succeeded in drawing from the closets of these two compatriots of the revolution, a confidential correspondence that took place soon after Mr. Monroe's accession to the Presidency. No man perhaps on earth, who attempted to calumniate another, has had the tables more effectually turned upon him, than Mr. Lowrie—For if ever letters either public or private, were calculated to raise men in the estimation of their fellow-citizens, and distinguish them as honest impartial politicians, patriots and friends to their country, it is these to which we have alluded. In our next number we intend to commence their publication.

The Norfolk Beacon of the 20th inst. received by yesterday's mail contains Secretary Wm H. Crawford's communication to the chairman of the committee to whom was referred the Address of Ninian Edwards—its great length, prevents our making an attempt at giving it a place at present, but shall lay it before our readers as soon as our limits will allow.

By the Northern mail yesterday we received the unpleasant intelligence, that the Tariff Bill which has occupied so large a proportion of the present session of Congress, after having undergone several amendments in the Senate passed that body by a vote of 25 to 21. It has been returned to the House of Representatives for their concurrence to the amendments—There can be little doubt but that it will become a law.

THE TARIFF.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the Bill from the House of Representatives, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports, was read the third time as amended in the Senate. The question, "shall this bill pass?" was then put and decided in the *affirmative*, by yeas and nays.

Yeas—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Brown, Chandler, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Holmes of Maine, Jackson, Johnson of Ken. Knight, Lanman, Lowrie, McIlvain, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymour, Talbot, Taylor of Ind. Thomas, Van Buren—25.

Nays—Messrs. Barbour, Branch, Clayton, Elliot, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes of Miss. H. Johnson, of Lou. J. S. Johnson of Lou. Kelley, King of Ala. King of N. Y., Lloyd of Mass. Macon, Mills. Parrott, Smith, Taylor of Va. Van Dyke, Ware, Williams—21.

And the bill was sent to the other House, for concurrence in the amendments.

THE TARIFF.—On Saturday the House of Representatives agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the Tariff Bill, with two exceptions, as will be seen by reference to the Congressional head. The bill, adds the Washington Republican of saturday evening, "will be returned to the Senate on Monday, which body, it is believed, will concur with the House, and transmit the bill to the President for his sanction on Tuesday or Wednesday."

[*Norfolk Herald.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Eighteenth Congress.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDY, May 12.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee of Finance, reported, without amendment, the bill from the House of Representatives, "to authorize the creation of stocks, not exceeding five millions of dollars, to meet the awards of the Commissioners under the Treaty with Spain."

The bill from the other House, to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers," was twice read, and referred to the Select Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of a Member of the Committee of Investigation on the charges preferred by Mr. Edwards, the Minister of Mexico, against Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, a communication received by that committee from Mr. Crawford has been ordered to be printed. The committee, it seems, transmitted to Mr. Crawford a Copy of Mr. Edward's Memorial, with an intimation of their willingness to receive from him any communication he might have to make on the subject. The Letter which he has transmitted to the committee has been ordered to be printed. We have not read it, but it is said to be a most triumphant vindication of him from the shadows of imputations conjured up against him. Having published, without comment, Mr. Edward's "Vindictive Accusation," we shall, in the same manner, when we can obtain a copy of it, publish also Mr. Crawford's Conclusive Reply to it.—[*Nat. Int. of Wednesday.*

We have seen a letter, dated March 22, from an officer on board the U. S. vessel Cyane to a friend in this city. It announces the safe arrival of our Minister, the Hon. Mr. Brown, and suite, at Cherbourg, after a very short passage of 22 days from New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, a day or two after their arrival, left Cherbourg for Paris, expressing their warmest thanks for the kindness and attention shewn to them by the Captain and all the other officers on board the Cyane. The expression was conveyed in a very flattering letter to the captain, to whom Mr. Brown presented, as a token of his grateful acknowledgments a large and splendid *silver ewer*. Before parting they all partook of a handsome dinner given by the Ambassador.

[*Philad. Nat. Gaz. of Tuesday.*

Exchange.—The Directors of the Merchants' Exchange Company New-York, have purchased the Buchanan property in Wall street, as a suitable place for erecting a building. It cost about 100,000 dollars, has a front of 114 feet including Wall-st. House, and extending backwards to Sloat Lane.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th March, Sir James Mackintosh took occasion to say that he most highly approved of all that the Ministers proposed, with respect to the removal of restrictions on Commerce, and that "the experience and reflection of his whole life, had convinced him that the principles of free trade were the best and surest foundation of the well-being of nations, and from year to year he had witnessed the fatal results of a deviation from them."

The Circuit Court of the U. States for this District, commenced its term in this city on Wednesday last, before Chief-Justice Marshall and Judge Potter.—There being but little business, it adjourned the day following.—[*Ral. Reg.*

DIED,

On Thursday afternoon last, after a short indisposition, Mrs. MARY RIGHTON, consort of William Righton, Esq. of this town, and daughter of the late Gen. Richard Benbury. Her remains were deposited in the family burying ground of Col. Lem. Creecy, dec'd, at Greenfield, on Friday afternoon.

On Saturday morning last, aged 48 years 9 months and 13 days, highly and very deservedly respected by all who knew him, Mr. HENRY KING, merchant of this place.—[*Edenton Gazette.*

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

MAY 22, 1824.

ARRIVED.

17th, Schr. John Rodmon, Thomas, from Antigua, with molasses and sugar to M. Cluff.

" Schr. Sally Ann, Sawyer, 7 days fr. New-York, last from Hertford, with dry goods to J. A. Wright and pork to John McMorine..

CLEARED.

15th, Schr. Three Sisters, Allen, for Antigua, with staves and shingles by J A. Shaw & Co.

Blanks for sale at this office.

WILLIAM LYON,
TAILOR,

HAS the pleasure to inform his friend and the public generally that he h established himself at Newbiggin Cre Bridge, where, by his punctuality a attention to business he hopes to rece the patronage of the public. Will Lyon feeling with his fellow-citizens pressure of the times and wishing to *prove* their *habits* with as little violei to their *purses* as possible, has determ ed to reduce his work to the followi prices for cash or produce at cash pr ces.

To making a Dress Coat,	$5 00
Summer ditto,	3 50
Dress Pantaloons,	1 50
Summer ditto,	1 25
Vest,	1 25

If you wish faithful work for a *Dandy* or *Friend*,
And such as a *Prince* may rely on
I have one suggestion to make, pray attend,
'Tis to call on
Your slave
WILLIAM LYON.

May 22. *too.*

TAKE NOTICE.

The Subscriber having qualified as administrator to the estate of Jesse Hollowell, Deceased, at March Term, 1823, of the Court of Pasquotank county—hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims to exhibit them within the time limited by law, as this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

HENRY HOLLOWELL, *Adm'r.*

May 22. *Bt.*

NEW STORE.

The Subscribers have just received from New-York and are opening at their New Store opposite Doctors Martin & Mathews' Shop a very handsome assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware Crockery and Glass Ware,

which they will sell cheap for CASH, Good Notes in advance, or to punctual customers on short credit.

They have also 1000 bushels salt on hand for sale.

Lemuel C. Moore & Co.

Elizabeth-City, May 15. *too.*

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all concerned that *Joshua Morris*, late of this County, is dead, and that the subscribers qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of said Deceased at March Term last—They therefore request all those indebted to said Dec. Estate, to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims to exhibit them properly authenticated for settlement (within the time limited by law) or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

CALEB MORRIS AND DAVID MORRIS, *Exec'rs.*

Elizabeth-City, May 15. *too.*

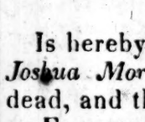
NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Wilson Sawyer Esq. deceased, are requested to pay up immediately; otherwise their notes and bonds will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

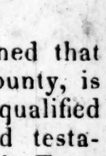
ENOCH SAWYER and JOHN McMORINE, *Excc'rs.*

Elizabeth-City, May 8. *Tt.*

FOR RENT,



THE Dwelling and Stores at present occupied by the Subscriber—Possession of which may be had on the 1st of July next, or sooner if required.



The Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, will be sold at very reduced and unusually low prices for Cash, Produce or good Notes.

As the Subscriber intends removing from this place, he earnestly requests all persons indebted to him on account to close the same by payment or note—Such as do not attend to this notice are informed that their accounts will be put in an officer's hands for collection.

Mathew Cluff.

FOR SALE, a few boxes genuine Bermuda Arrow Root, and thirty hhds. Molasses, just received.

Elizabeth-City, April 3. *too*

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

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through and around the trac
ditches, several miles in extent, for the purpose of reclaiming the land and facilitating the transportation of the timber.

ALSO,

A LOT in the village of Parkville in the county of Perquimans, situated

within a very short distance of the above mentioned tract, and having on it a well finished and commodious DWELLING HOUSE and other improvements.

ALSO,

Two other LOTS in the same village designated in the plan of the place as *Lots No. two and No. Eleven.*

ALSO,

A MILL in the county of Pasquotank, commonly called MORGAN'S MILL, with one acre of land at each end of the dam.

ALSO,

A LOT in the town of Elizabeth-City, known by the name of ELLIOTT'S WHARF, and distinguished in the plan of the Town as *No. Six.*

AND ALSO,

A WAREHOUSE at the south end of the Dismal Swamp Canal, situated on Joy's Creek in the county of Camden, on a lot of land leased by the said William Cammack from the Canal Company for the term of 16 years, renewable.

The title to all the foregoing property is believed to be unquestionable; but the Trustees will convey without any warranty, except as against themselves and persons claiming under them.

GEO. NEWTON,
TH. WILLIAMSON,
ALEX. JORDAN,
ALB'T ALLMAND, } *Trustees.*

Elizabeth-City, May 1, *tt.*

The *Elizabeth-City Star* and *Edenton Gazette*, will insert the above advertisement *once a week* till day of sale, and send their bills, before the time is cut, to this office for *collection.*

TAKE NOTICE!!

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed, to the estate of Capt. *William Cammack*, dec'd, at the April term of the Probate Court of Pasquotank county, hereby gives public notice to all those indebted to said estate, to make payment—and to those having claims against the estate, to exhibit them, properly attested, within the time limited by law, as this notice will be plead in bar of recovery to all delinquents.

William Albertson, *Adm'r.*

April 10.

Post Office Department,

ELIZABETH-CITY.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indiscriminately, that in future no letters will be delivered unless the postage is promptly paid. The trouble of keeping so many little accounts, together with the uncertainty of collecting them at the end of each quarter, when I am compelled to *pony-dustum* without *ifs* or *ands*—has determined me to pursue this course, without respect to persons.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

April 3. *too*

County and Parish Claims FOR SALE

at six months credit for notes with approved security—or produce will be received as payment at liberal prices.—Apply to

Mathew Cluff

Elizabeth-City, April 10. *too*

A new stick double GIG for sale.

Apply to NIXON ALBERTSON, or at this OFFICE.

Q. What shall the end be?

A. When the hard-drinker shall have wasted his estate, ruined his consititu-on, and alienated the affection of his ends; when you see his affairs falling o ruin and decay, his children hun- and naked, his wife comfortless and ears; when you shall see all these gs, then know that the end is nigh, at the door. Loss of appetite, a ted visage, trembling hands and fee- knees, are but faint indications of suffering he feels within. Beastly, ish, debased in reason, and vile in nners, he sinks from the character of man to the grade of a brute. All who ice knew him, now pass by; his friends neglect him, diseases torment him, creditors teaze him, sheriffs seize him; till nature, oppressed and overcome by continual injuries, at length resigns her worthless charge, and he sinks unlamented to the grave. Surely, it is an evil way, and the end thereof is sorrow.

O ye, who sacrifice to Bacchus, who make yourselves merry with the jolly god, and in sparkling oblations quench life's transient blaze—better is a little of the juice of the apple than much ardent spirits—more reputable is it with cattle from the same fountain to drink water, than to crack bumpers with "high bloods," and roll in ditches with swine! Hearken then unto wisdom, and let her voice be heard; cleave thine ear to understanding, and be wise. No more spend the day in riot, nor the night in excess. Let industry employ thy hands, at evening rest thy cares, and in the morning awake to peace and the sweet enjoyments of domestic delights. Then shall thou gladden the heart of thy spouse; thy little ones shall rejoice, and plenty shall crown thy board. Thy olive shall yield its oil, and thy fig tree shall be neither barren nor unfruitful.—Then shall comfort spring up by you and health shall come and make its abode with you; want shall flee away, nor shall poverty even dare to look in at thy windows. In thy neighbor's mouth thou shalt have a good report, and thy life be honorable; friends shall multiply, & thy days be pleasant, yea, all the days of thy life.—[*Med. and Ag. Register.*

From the New-York Gazette.

TRIAL FOR PIRACY.—*The United States* vs. *Josef Perez.*—The prisoner, who was indicted for a piracy committed off the Island of Cuba in the month of August, 1822, on board the schr. Bee, of Charleston, was tried yesterday before the Hon. Smith Thompson, in the Circuit Court of the U. S. He had been formerly put upon his trial, but the jury being unable to agree upon a verdict, were discharged, which led to an application to the Supreme court, which was determined against the prisoner.

The fact of a piracy having been committed was proved beyond doubt by Capt. Johnson, and a seaman by the name of Porter; who, it will be remembered by our readers, apprehended the prisoner in the street, and accompanied him to the police Office.

The Bee was bound from Charleston to St. Jean de Remedie, in the Island of Cuba, within a few miles of which place she was brought to by the pirates, the vessel robbed, and the crew barbarously put into a leaky yawl, with an oar and a half, and turned adrift upon the ocean. At the end of five days they providentially landed at Matanzas, where they separated, and Porter returned to New-York.

The trial occupied the whole day, and at about half past 9 o'clock the jury, after an absence of an hour, returned into Court with a verdict of *Guilty.*

Otaheite.—A letter, dated Otaheite, the 13th of May last, contains the following statement—

"The Isle of Otaheite is now so different from what it was in the time of Capt. Cook, in 1767, that it is impossible for me to give you a complete idea in so short a letter, written in all haste. The Missionaries have totally changed the direction of the morals and customs of the inhabitants. Idolatry exists no longer; Christianity is generally adopted. The women now behave with extraordinary reserve, they no longer go on board the ships, and even on land it is impossible to form with them the least connexion, the least attachment. Marriages are contracted as in Europe—even the king at present can have but one wife. The practice of destroying children and human sacrifices, no longer take place. Almost all the inhabitants can write and read; they all have religious books written in their language, and printed in the Island.

Sixty-six magnificent churches have been built, and twice a week the people go in great devotion to hear the preacher. Individuals are often seen taking notes with pencil and paper of the most interesting passages of the sermon.

The Missionaries yearly convoke at Paparo the whole of the population, which amounts to 7000 souls. This assembly is at present holden. There is now a discussion going on respecting a new code of laws, and the principal Chiefs of the nation ascend the Tribune, and speak for whole hours with a vehemence truly extraordinary.

About two months ago the Isle of Otaheite declared itself undependent of England; it only recognizes its Missionaries. A red flag, with a white star in the upper corner, is now mounted on the point which Bougainville named Point Venus.

PORT OF NASHVILLE.

Arrived on yesterday, the steam-boat PINK, *Capt. Daffodil*, direct from New Orleans, only 12 days out. This fine vessel is loaded up to the gunwales with *Leghorn bonnets, thread laces*, ladies' and gentlemen's *corsets*, and such like *gew gaws*—consignees, Messrs. Beau Monde & Co. The application of steam to the purposes of navigation, is an amazing acquisition to our country. All the *follies, fooleries*, and *extravigancies* of the old world, now are, in the twinkling of a star, brought to our very doors! Hitherto our fair damsels had to wait the dull plodding of the lazy oar; but now by the means of these magic wands, the silks of Italy come as if by enchantment.—[Mem.—It is said that such is the velocity with which these vessels skim the waters, that rich laces have been ordered by fond indulgent fathers for their sweet, bewitching daughters which have actually arrived before the aforesaid fathers could make the money to pay for them.—Astonishing celerity!] This arrival will produce much *stir* amongst the Belles of the city, and we fear some little domestic broils will grow up out of it. Close fisted husbands:—such for instance, as those who like money better that finery, will, for some days to come, have pouting wives, bad coffee, and dirty hearths. Some meek, though perverse husbands, will spend stormy nights, with occasional thumps in the sides. Came passengers in this Boat, Mr. Pigeonwing, Professor of the "light fantastic toe" exercises, and Madame Crape, Decoratress to the fair sex.

[*Speckled Dwarf.*

The following is a copy of a letter from General LA FAYETTE to Mr WILLIAM WALLACE, an old inhabitant of Johnstown, Montgomery county, N. Y., and a brave veteran during our revolutionary war.

"LA GRANGE, January 22d, 1824.

"*My Dear Sir*—I have been happily and deeply affected by your kindly remembrance: No one among the survivors, who have shared in our glorious cause and military fraternity, can be more than I am attached to the memory of our departed brethren, and to the ties which bind together the existing American companions in arms. Many vicissitudes have, since our youthful revolutionary times, passed over my head.—But in every situation I have delightfully enjoyed the recollection of our struggle, so glorious and so pure; of our Columbian country, so excellent and promising; of our brotherly army, so gallant so virtuous, so well united. How happy for us, my dear Wallace, to see the present prosperous result of the contest, which our toils and our blood have shared in the honor to support. I well remember the circumstance you alluded to in the winter of 1778, and am highly pleased with the opportunity to thank you again, for the piece of military duty near half a century after it has been performed.

"Receive my hearty acknowledgments for your good letter and friendly sentiments, with the most affectionate wishes for your welfare—I also offer you the best regard of our old friend and brother soldier, LA FAYETTE."

Anti-Piratical Squadron.

Copies of letters from Com. DAVID PORTER, *to the* SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. States' Ship John Adams,
Off Havana, April 8, 1824.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, in my route to this place, I have touched at St. Bartholomews, St. Christopher's, St. Thomas, examined the south coast of Porto Rico, looking in at the Dead Man's chest, and Ponce, two noted places for Porto Rico Privateers; touching at Mona's, St. Domingo, Beata, and Kingston, making diligent inquiries and examinations for piratical vessels, and offering convoy and protection to vessels of all nations from piratical aggressions.

In the course of this long route, although we have visited places formerly the rendezvous of pirates, and seen evidence of their having been recently there, we have not been so fortunate as to capture any, nor have we seen any vessels of a suspicious character until, two days since, when we pursued a small schooner, which took shelter among the Colorados Reefs, and from every circumstance there cannot be a doubt she is a pirate.

I shall, as soon as I can place the vessels now under convoy in safety, hasten to Thompson's Island, to despatch the barges and small vessels in pursuit, and hope, in a few days, to have her in possession.

It appears that an attempt has been made to revive on the south side of Cuba, that system of piracy which had so long prevailed.

The British have lost some men in attempting to suppress it, and the fortunate assemblage of a large British force at the Isle of Pines, has, I have been informed, caused a dispersion of the gang.

Nothing but the presence of a strong and active force can keep them in order.

I have the honor to be your ob't servant, D. PORTER.

Hon. S. L. SOUTHARD, Sec'y of the Navy.

PRICES AT NEW-YORK, May, 1.

Cotton, Sea I. lb. 24 a 27c: Uplands, 14 a 16; Flax, 8 a 9; Feathers, 35 a 40; Indian Meal, bbl. $2 37½ a 2 50; do. hhd. 11 50 a 12; Corn, Southern, bush. 35c.; Wheat, Va $1 12½ a 1 18¾; Peas, black-ey'd, 60c; Pork, cargo, new, bbl. $8; prime, 9 25; a 9 50; mess, 13 25 a 13 50; Lard, lb. 8c.; Va. Hams, 10; Shad, (Con. mess) bbl. $8 a 8 25; Herrings, 2 50 a 2 75.—Coffee, 17 a 20; Molasses, gal. 23 a 28; Sugar, British I. prime, cwt. 10 a 11 50; do. N. Orleans, 8 a 10; do. Muscovado, 8 50 a 10; Salt, Turks I. bush. 50c.; do. St. Ubes, 44 a 46; do. Liverpool, blown, 42 a 43; do. ground, 44; Whiskey, rye, in hhds. gal 27c.; do. in bbls. 28 a 29; do. Apple, 42 a 45.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

U. S. Bank Stock.		114 1-4 114 1-2
6 per cents of	1812,	102
	1813,	105 1-4
	1814,	108
	1815,	110
7 per cents,		102 3-4
3 per cents,		86
Exchange on London,		108 1-2
Amsterdam,		40 1-2c per gilder.
France,		5f. 25c. per dollar.

King Charles, of France.

By the following address to the citizens of the United States, it appears that we improperly applied the title of Louis XVII. to the gentleman here who represents himself as the Dauphin of France. We spoke from common report—he now speaks for himself.

[*Washington Journal.*

"I, LOUIS CHARLES, Duke of Navarre, Dauphin of France, announce to the citizens of the United States, that I possess sufficient proof that I am the son of Louis XVI, that I have just withdrawn myself from those who had kept me until this time prisoner in the Island of Cuba. I intended to have an abridged history of the different events of my life printed, which shall be made public, in order to counteract the efforts of all calumniators. If I am an imposter let me be transported to France, in order to be tried by the laws of the kingdom. If my claim is just what honor for the American nation to restore to France the rightful heir of a King, to whom it is under great obligations, and whose object would be to give peace to the world, and happiness to the Republic. The distress to which I am reduced after a long journey makes it necessary for me to request the national aid. Those who are willing to assist me are requested to call at Mrs. Nardin's, opposite the Centre Market, Pennsylvania avenue.

CHARLES X. King of France.

Washington 7th May, 1824.

Something curious.—There is an old live-oak stump on Mr. Cooper's plantation, (St. Simon's) from which the original stern post of the Constitution was taken—shortly after the capture of the Guerriere by that vessel a Bay Tree sprung up from the centre of the old stump—and has continued to flourish ever since—and as an evergreen, may be seen at all times of the year, constantly increasing in beauty and strength.—We are told that Mr. C. [illegible]rds it with uncommon care.—[*Darien Gazette.*

Violating the grave.—A trial of a novel character has taken place at the present session of the S. J. Court, in Worcester, (Mass.) upon an indictment against a young medical student, for disinterring a dead body. He was found guilty, and sentenced to two months imprisonment, and to pay costs, amounting to about 250 dollars.

SELECTED.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AURORA.

STANZAS.

The morning dew that steeps the Rose,
Some passing gale will keep away,
And all its hidden charms disclose—
The odour sweet—the foilage gay.

But ah! at Eve the flagrant flower,
Oppress'd with dews must droop—decay
The morning gale hath not the power
To kiss the dews of night away.

Thus tears of youth but lightly flow—
A mothers's lips will dry the tear!
But those that age doth shed in woe,
Are only wiped off by the Bier.

A LAWYER'S BILL.

	£	s.	d.
Attending on your worship, to Receive your charge to plead or no,	0	6	8
Your honor then was out of town, [Crown;	0	6	8
The next day met you at the			
Perusing title writings then;	0	3	4
The Thursday after met again;	0	6	8
The bill was filed, and I began, Sir, [answer;	0	14	6
To take instruction for your Attendance, trouble, and my clerk	0	9	2
Was forced to travel in the dark;	0	14	6
Revising, altering, & so forth, You needs must own my labor worth;	0	6	8
Was greatly pleased on second view;	0	3	4
Again attended upon you;	0	6	8
Fair copy, closely wrote, ten sheets, This & th' original completes,	4	4	0
Attending to peruse the same,	0	6	8
Two hours waiting ere you came;	0	3	4
Subpœnas, summons, & the rest;	2	2	0
Attended once completely drest;	0	14	0
Counsel, pleading, and the like,	1	1	0
For tipping fairly, pike and pike;	3	4	0
Fair copy of this placid bill;	0	3	4
Porters, letters, servant Will;	0	16	0
Expenses of our meeting, you Discharg'd beforehand, nothing due;			
	£17	7	6

The full contents are now strictly paid,
By Client S. T. U. aforesaid.

CATECHISM ON RUM.

Q. What is the chief end of rum?

A. The chief end of rum is to make toddy, flip, and punch.

Q. What are the comforts which tipplers receiver from toddy, flip, and punch?

A. The comforts which tipplers receive from toddy, flip, and punch, are ease of conscience, joy in the comforter, increase of love thereto, and perseverance therein to the end.

Q. Wherein consisteth that EASE of CONSCIENCE, which tipplers receive from toddy, flip, and punch?

A. That ease of conscience which tipplers receive from toddy, flip, and punch, consisteth in a forgetfulness of the past, a beastly enjoyment of the present, and indifference towards the future.

Q. Into what state will the love of rum, and an inordinate use of it, bring mankind?

A. The love of rum, and an inordinate use of it, will bring mankind into a forlorn and wretched state.

Q. What are the evils which in this life do either accompany or flow from an habitually immoderate indulgence in the use of rum?

A. The evils which in this life do either accompany or flow from an habitual indulgence in the use of rum, are, sickness, shame, poverty, and distress.